



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## HEALTH MATTERS.

## The Influence of Cold on Pneumonic Infection.

DR. G. LIPARI of Palermo, in his recent experiments on the infectious nature of fibrinous pneumonia, essentially confirms what is known of Fraenkel's pneumonococcus, and has also succeeded in proving the influence of cold as a factor in the origin of fibrinous pneumonia. According to the *Lancet*, the endo-tracheal injection of pneumonic sputa or pleuritic exudation of animals which had died from pneumococci gave a negative result; but when the author, before or after the endo-tracheal injection, exposed the animals to cold, the result was very different. Of eight animals so treated, six died with clearly established pneumonic infiltration. The author supposes that the cold paralyzes the ciliated epithelium of the bronchi, and at the same time causes the mucous membrane to swell, both of which pathological processes favor the descent of the infectious material into the alveoli. These experiments were doubtless undertaken with a view to harmonize the old and new teaching upon the origin of this prevalent disease.

## A Long Fall.

\*A remarkable fall of a miner down 100 metres of shaft (say, 333 feet) without being killed is recorded by M. Reumeaux in the *Bulletin de l'Industrie Minière*. Working with his brother in a gallery which issued on the shaft, he forgot the direction in which he was pushing a truck: so it went over, and he after t, falling into some mud with about three inches of water. As stated in *Nature*, he seems neither to have struck any of the wood *débris*, nor the sides of the shaft, and he showed no contusions when he was helped out by his brother after about ten minutes. He could not, however, recall any of his impressions during the fall. The velocity on reaching the bottom would be about 140 feet, and time of fall 4.12 seconds; but it is thought he must have taken longer. It appears strange that he should have escaped simple suffocation and loss of consciousness during a time sufficient for the water to have drowned him.

## Tight Collars and Vision.

The influence of tight collars in impeding the circulation in the head by pressing on the jugular veins is well-known to military surgeons with the troops in India, says the *London Lancet*; but the bad effects of such pressure in cooler climates have been demonstrated by the observations of Professor Förster of Breslau, who states that three hundred cases have come under his notice in which the eyesight has been affected by the disturbance of the circulation caused by wearing collars that were too small. A large number of these cases were probably subjects of myopia.

## The Treatment of Phthisis by Carbonic Acid.

It is said that lime-burners enjoy a certain degree of immunity from phthisis, not because they take in more carbonic acid, but because its diffusion when expired is impeded. Again, the course of phthisis is often seen to be arrested in pregnancy, and this has been ascribed to the increased amount of carbonic acid in the maternal blood. Chronic heart-disease, by causing chronic hyperæmia of the lungs, also affords a kind of immunity against phthisis. Lastly, in emphysema there is also permanent dyspnoea in more or less degree, and the blood is overcharged with carbonic acid. Acting on these ideas, Dr. Hugo Weber (*Berliner klinische Wochenschrift*) proposes to administer carbonic acid by the stomach, in the form of effervescing powders. Ten cases are reported in which decided improvement was noted after this treatment, which certainly merits further trial, especially as it can be carried out at the patients' own homes. According to Ebstein's theory of diabetes, the increased proneness to phthisis which that disease entails is due to the defective development of carbonic acid, this being not only the final product of tissue oxidation, but a body which exerts a regulatory restraining influence on the destruction of glycogen and albuminoids. Bergeon, Dujardin-Beaumetz, and others, have used in phthisis gaseous injections

*per rectum* of hydrofluoric acid, copiously diluted with carbonic acid, and the good results they met with are claimed by Dr. Weber as due to the diluent.

## BOOK-REVIEWS.

*Numbers Universalized: An Advanced Algebra.* Part II. By DAVID M. SENSENIG. New York, Appleton. 12°.

THE volume forming the first part of this work was noticed in these columns last August. The work as a whole embraces all algebraic subjects usually taught in the preparatory and scientific schools and colleges of this country. The object in dividing the work into two parts is to accommodate all kinds and grades of schools sufficiently advanced to adopt its use. The work may be had bound either in one or two volumes, as may seem desirable to the teacher.

## AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.

THE three latest issues of the *Modern Science Essayist*, Nos. 22, 23, and 24, are devoted to "The Evolution of the State," by John A. Taylor; "The Evolution of Law," by Rufus Sheldon; and "Evolution of Medical Science," by Robert G. Eccles, M.D.

—Two useful and convenient little pocket volumes just published by E. & F. N. Spon of London and New York are "Tables and Memoranda for Engineers," by J. T. Hurst (tenth edition), and "Practical Electrical Notes and Definitions," by W. Perren Maycock. The first-named volume, which is of vest-pocket size, contains memoranda for excavators, brick-layers, masons, carpenters, plasterers, iron-workers, plumbers, painters and glaziers, and others, besides tables on every subject connected with engineering. The other volume is intended to be a *vade-mecum* for all persons even remotely interested in electrical engineering. It treats, briefly but clearly, of wires and lightning-conductors; electrical circuits, units, and Ohm's law; magnets, batteries, bells, indicators, switches, and alarms; electric light and dynamos; the telegraph and telephone; the electrical transmission of power, electric motors, and telerage. It also contains rules and regulations to be observed in the fitting-up of electrical installations, all diagrams necessary to make its subjects clear, and is provided with a very full index.

—"Giordano Bruno: Philosopher and Martyr," is the title of a pamphlet containing two addresses before the Contemporary Club of Philadelphia, and published by David McKay of that city. The first is by Daniel G. Brinton, and treats more particularly of Bruno's life, martyrdom, and character, though with some notice also of his philosophy. The second, by Thomas Davidson, is devoted almost exclusively to Bruno's doctrines, their nature, their history, and their present significance. Both authors show too strong a tendency to read their own opinions into Bruno's works, or at least to find anticipations of them even in his casual utterances, — a common fault in philosophical writers, at the present day, when treating of earlier thinkers. Bruno's philosophy is too vague and mystical to be identified with any of those now prevalent, though it has points of contact with several of them. Besides, what is most interesting in Bruno is not his philosophy, nor yet his personal character, which was not of the best, but his spirit of independent thought and his heroic resistance to ecclesiastical tyranny. For these he will be remembered and honored, whatever the defects of his character or his creed.

—The leading article in *Garden and Forest* last week is on the sugar-maple, and it is illustrated by a striking picture of one of these trees. The number also contains an illustration of *Syringa Pekinensis* (the so-called weeping lilac), with a description of this new shrub; while Dr. Maxwell T. Masters, the distinguished editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, London, writes instructively on sports, and Professor Budd of the Iowa Agricultural College discusses hardy trees and shrubs. "Chrysanthemums," "Plants for Easter Decoration," "The Spring

Garden," "Faults in Grafting," and "The Longevity of the Elm," are titles of a few of the remaining articles.

—The University of Pennsylvania is about to begin the issue of a series of monographs representing work done in the fields of philosophy, psychology, and ethics. The first number is announced for April, and is a work on "Sameness and Identity," by Professor Fullerton. Following this number will be a series of studies from the laboratory of experimental psychology, and an edition of Descartes' "Meditations," with Latin and English texts, and philosophical commentary. The series will be published by the University of Pennsylvania Press, under the editorship of Professors Fullerton and Cattell. Dr. E. J. James, professor in the Wharton

School of Finance and Economy, is preparing for the American Economic Association a paper on the "Canal Question in the United States." He will show how great a mistake the American people have committed in allowing its canal system to fall into decay. He is warmly in favor of the construction of a new system which shall unite the great water-ways of the West to the Atlantic seaboard at various points. Dr. Simon N. Patten, professor in the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, has in press a book entitled "The Economic Basis of Protection." He "re-examines the whole question of free trade *versus* protection in the light of modern economic theories, and shows how the free-trade theories are inconsistent with the best results of late economic thought."

## SECOND EDITION.

NATURALISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY  
FOR STUDENTS OF THE ART.

313 pages 8vo., cloth, \$2.00, postage prepaid.

"This book contains a greater amount of information on the artistic elements to be considered in photography than any that we know of."—*Scientific American*. Descriptive circulars on application to E. & F. N. SPON, 12 Cortlandt St., New York.

## JUST OUT.

Speech Reading and Articulation  
Teaching.

By A. MELVILLE BELL.

Price, 25 Cents.

Practical Instructions in the Art of Reading Speech from the Mouth; and in the Art of Teaching Articulation to the Deaf.

[This Work—written at the suggestion of Miss Sarah Fuller, Principal of the Horace Mann School for the Deaf, Boston, Mass.—is, so far as known, the first Treatise published on "Speech Reading."]

\*.\* The above work may be obtained, by order, through any bookseller, or post-free on receipt of price, from

N. D. C. HODGES,  
47 Lafayette Place, New York.

Publications received at Editor's Office,  
March 24-April 5.

- ALLEN, W. F. Ancient History for Colleges and High Schools. Part II. A Short History of the Roman People. Boston, Ginn. 370 p. 12°. \$1 10.
- BRINTON, D. G., and DAVIDSON, T. Giordano Bruno: Philosopher and Martyr. Two Addresses. Philadelphia, David McKay. 68 p. 12°.
- CROSBY, H. The Seven Churches of Asia; or, Worldliness in the Church. London and New York, Funk & Wagnalls. 168 p. 16°. 75 cents.
- GOULD, G. M. A New Medical Dictionary. Philadelphia, Blakiston. 519 p. 8°. \$3 25.
- HOLMES, O. W. Poems and Prose Passages from the Works of. Compiled by Josephine E. Hodgdon. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. 107 p. 12°. 30 cents.
- MACARTHUR, R. S. The Calvary Pulpit. Christ, and him Crucified. London and New York, Funk & Wagnalls. 294 p. 12°. \$1.
- SUTTON, J. B. Evolution and Disease. New York, Scribner & Welford. 285 p. 12°. \$1.25.
- SWEET, H. A Primer of Phonetics. Oxford, Clarendon Pr. 113 p. 16°. (New York, Macmillan, 90 cents.)
- WHITTIER, J. G. Poems and Prose Passages from the Works of. Compiled by Josephine E. Hodgdon. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. 112 p. 12°. 30 cents.
- YOUNG, L. Simple Elements of Navigation. New York, Wiley. 226 p. 16°.

Stop that  
CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility and Wasting Diseases*, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S  
EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and  
HYPOPHOSPHITES  
Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

## Scott's Emulsion

There are poor imitations. Get the genuine.

HEAVEN AND HELL. By EMANUEL SWEDENBORG. 416 pages, paper cover. Mailed pre-paid for 14 Cents in stamps by the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, 20 Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

DICTIONARY  
OF  
ECONOMIC PLANTS,

BY JOHN SMITH,

Associate of the Linnæan Society, author of "Historia Filicum," "History of Bible Plants," etc., etc.

For more than forty years Mr. Smith was connected with the Royal Gardens, Ken., which gave him remarkable opportunities for becoming acquainted with the largest collection of living plants, native and exotic, ever brought together; and from 1846, he was associated with the late Sir W. Hooper in building up the Kensington Museum of Economic Botany. Based on all this experience, Mr. Smith has produced this Dictionary which gives under their popular names information about plants that furnish the wants of man, their history, products and uses. Having received a large invoice of this book from the London publisher, we offer to mail copies postpaid at a discount.

List price, \$3.50: our price, \$2.80.

SCIENCE BOOK AGENCY,  
47 Lafayette Place, New York.

## A New Method of Treating Disease.

## HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

What are they? There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians celebrated for curing catarrh was procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility.

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common sense of all sufferers, many of whom have experienced the ill effects, and thoroughly realize the absurdity of the claims of Patent Medicines which are guaranteed to cure every ill out of a single bottle, and the use of which, as statistics prove, *has ruined more stomachs than alcohol*. A circular describing these new remedies is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage by Hospital Remedy Company, Toronto, Canada, sole proprietors.

## A TEMPORARY BINDER

for *Science* is now ready, and will be mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

Half Morocco - 75 cents.



This binder is strong, durable and elegant, has gilt side-title, and allows the opening of the pages perfectly flat. Any number can be taken out or replaced without disturbing the others, and the papers are not mutilated for subsequent permanent binding. Filed in this binder, *Science* is always convenient for reference.

N. D. C. HODGES,

47 Lafayette Place, New York.

ANY OF  
Prof. A. MELVILLE BELL'S WORKS

—ON—

Elocution — Visible Speech — Principles of Speech—Faults of Speech—Phonetics—Line Writing — World - English, etc.,

SUPPLIED BY

N. D. C. HODGES,

47 Lafayette Place, N.Y.